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Catalogue of

The Palm and Citrus Nursery

Including

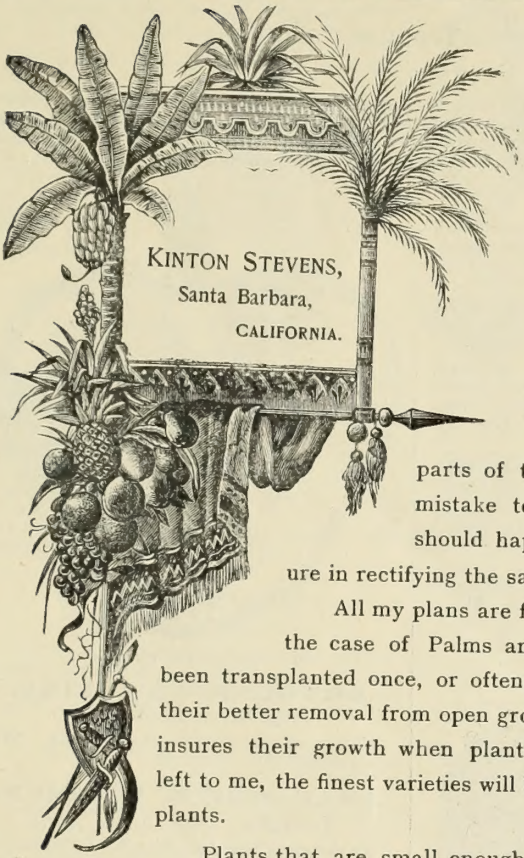
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees

1893

Kinton Stevens,

Santa Barbara, California.

Introductory.



IN PRESENTING this, my new Catalogue, to the public and my friends, I would say that I use every precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of trees and plants, and never allow a plant to leave my nursery under a wrong name. But as I make a specialty of Tropical Plants, Palms, etc., and receive seeds from all parts of the world, it is possible for a mistake to occur. If at any time it should happen, I shall take great pleasure in rectifying the same.

All my plans are free from insect pests; and in the case of Palms and Citrus Trees, they have all been transplanted once, or oftener, which, of course, facilitates their better removal from open ground in the nursery, and almost insures their growth when planted out. When selections are left to me, the finest varieties will be sent, and the most vigorous plants.

Plants that are small enough will be mailed for an extra charge of 10 per cent., to cover postage. It is better to send all plants by express for short distances, and as I pack in the most thorough manner, making the package as light as possible consistent with strength, there is scarcely any danger of loss in transit. Heavy plants are better shipped by freight.

I have a large collection of Palms growing out of doors; having between twenty and thirty different varieties, I can speak with some knowledge on the subject of their growth, habits, etc., as they have developed here, and also those that are of a more tender nature.

Correspondence solicited. Any questions about Palms, as to the kinds best to plant, soil, etc., will be cheerfully answered. No charge for packing or hauling to railroad. Contracts made to supply Palms for avenues. My terms are strictly cash with order, or good reference. Remittances can be made by money order, Wells-Fargo express or registered letter.

KINTON STEVENS, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Tropical Fruit-Trees and Plants,

and other Tropical Plants.

It is surprising how many plants that are natives of the tropics will not only grow, but perfect their fruits in this country. Not that I would advocate planting tropical fruit-trees in large quantities, but as a matter of interest and pleasure to those who are fond of experiments with plants somewhat out of the common, I submit the following list:

ANONA.

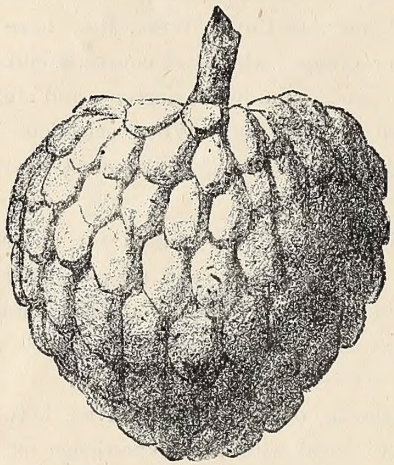
A. Cherimolia (*Cherimoya*). Produces a succulent fruit the size of a large apple; hardy, trees in Santa Barbara bearing every year; will stand quite a frost. A native of Peru. Large plants, 50c. each.

A. glabra. (The Pond Apple.) The wild "Custard-apple" of Florida, 50 cts.

A. muricata. (The Sour Sop.) A large, green, prickly fruit six or eight inches long, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. Trees in the West Indies grow about fifteen feet in height. $1 each.

A. palustris. Bears a large, smooth, heart-shaped, sweet-scented fruit of an agreeable taste, but a strong narcotic; the wood is of a soft, spongy nature; used in the Brazils as a substitute for corks. $1 each.

A. squamosa. (Sweet Sop.) A delicious fruit. Native of South America. $1.



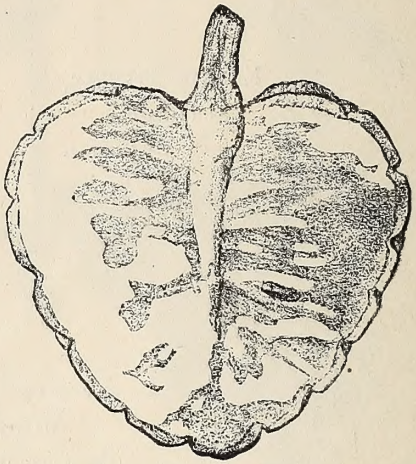
Anona reticulata.

A. reticulata. (The true Custard Apple.) Yields a yellowish, sometimes reddish fruit of the consistence of custard. Native of South America. $1 each.

ÆGLE MARMELOS.

(*The Elephant Apple or Bengal Quince.*)

Has a fruit resembling an orange; of a delicious flavor and exquisitely fragrant. From the rind a perfume is prepared in Ceylon. $2 each.



Section of Anona reticulata.

ARTOCARPUS INCISA.

(*The Bread-Fruit Tree.*)

Native of the South Sea Islands. Will not stand frost. $10 each.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE. (*The Cashew Nut.*)

An elegant tree, bearing sweet-smelling flowers, succeened by an edible fruit of a sub-acid flavor. $1 each.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM.

(*The Cardamon Plant.*)

Bearing the Cardamon seeds used in medicine. The well-known "Grains of Paradise" are seeds of one of the family. Native of Ceylon. 35 cts. each.

ACHRAS SAPOTA. (*Sapodilla.*)

Has a fruit as large as a quince; the flesh is as yellow as a carrot; it has an agreeable smell and very nice taste, somewhat on the order of a very rich and sweet pear, with granulated pulp; a very desirable tropical fruit. Native of South America. $1 each.

Bread-Fruit.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA.

(*The deadly Upas Tree of Java; the Boom or Bon Upas of the Javanese.*)

The poison obtained from it is of a most deadly nature, and is called Upas, Oupas, or Ipo. It is indigenous to Java and neighboring islands, attaining a large size; but the deadly effect that it is said the tree has upon those who lie in its shade is fortunately not a fact; it is neither poisonous in this way or to the touch. The deadly gases come from the swamps and lowlands in which the tree delights. Small plants, $2.50 each.

ALEURITES TRILOBA.

(*The Candle-Nut Tree of the South Pacific Islands.*)

A nut-bearing tree, called by the natives *cou-couie;* leaves glaucous blue and like the fig in shape; covering the mountain sides a distance of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and blending, as it does, with the other foliage, this tree gives a most pleasing effect; the kernel is very rich in oil, and is an article of export to San Francisco. I have one in my tropical garden that has made a fine growth. $1 each.

CICCA DISTICHA.

(*The Otaheite Gooseberry.*)

A fruit tree bearing edible white berries, which grow in clusters like a currant, and with a sharp acid taste; the tree stands light frosts. Native of the East Indies. $1.

COFFEA ARABICA.

(*The Coffee Plant.*)

A large evergreen shrub, which is said to succeed best at an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet; it luxuriates in a moist temperature. Native of the mountains of southwestern Abyssinia. 25 and 50 cts.

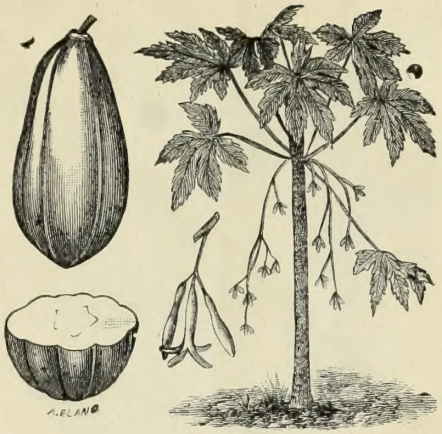
CHRYSOBALANUS ICACO.

A fruiting shrub, bearing a yellow fruit, in shape like an acorn. In the West Indies it is eaten under the name of "Cocoa Plum." $1 each.

CARICA PAPAYA.

(*Melon Papaw.*)

This remarkable South American tree has a large unbranched trunk from twelve to twenty feet in height, and the fruit, which is large and oblong, rests suspended upon the leafless pait, something like the Bread-fruit. Browne, in his Natural History of Jamaica, says: "That water impregnated with the milky juice of this tree is thought to make all sorts of meat washed in it tender; eight or ten minutes' steeping, it is said, will make it so soft that it will drop in pieces before it is well roasted, or turn soon to rags in the boiling. The thick, white, milky or rather creamy juice, when



Melon Papaw.

extracted from the unripe papaw, contains properties similar to those of "pepsin." Professor E. W. Hilgard, of the Agricultural College of Berkeley, says in his report of 1882: "All parts of the plant are pervaded with a peculiar principle, very rich in nitrogen and probably allied to pepsin, having a powerful influence on muscular fiber, causing it to separate; hence its value, especially in tropical countries, for making fresh and tough meat tender." He also adds: "We have, ourselves, tried the experiment with the toughest peice of round-steak that could be procured, by placing the meat between layers of the green leaves (the mode commonly used), leaving it there for a few hours, and were surprised to find the steak, when cooked, as tender as the best meat." The tree, aside from its curious economical properties, is highly ornamental in appearance; it is a combination of the aspects of a palm and fig tree, having the straight, single trunk of the first, with the peculiar swelling at the base, and the leaf of the latter. 75 cts. each.

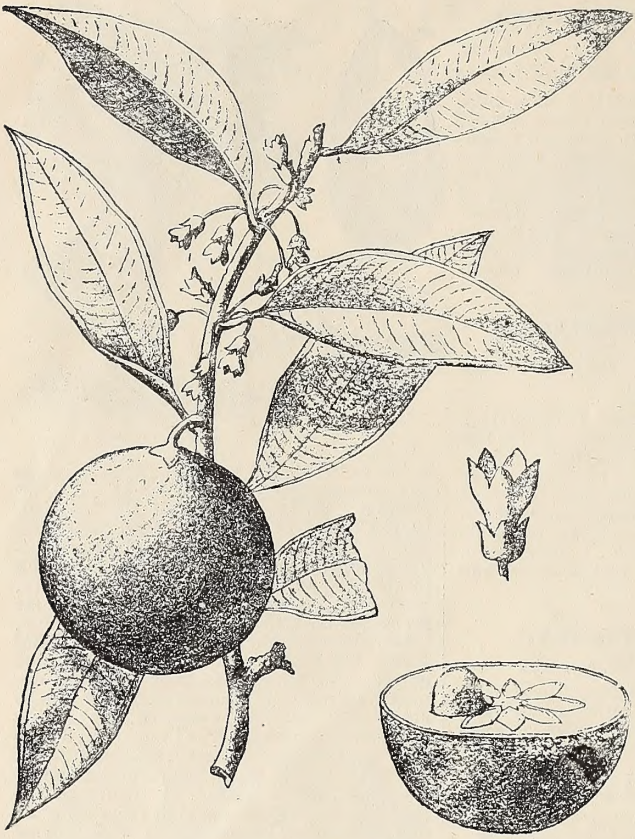
CHRYSOPHULLUM CAINITO. (*Star Apple.*)

This tree in the West Indies grows often to the height of from thirty to fifty feet; the foliage is very handsome, as the under surface of the leaves is covered with dense, shining hairs of a bright yellow color; the fruit is purple, and about the size of a small apple. $1 each. (See cut, page 4.)

COCOLOBA UVIFERA.

(*The Sea Grape of the Salt Water Coasts of Tropical America.*)

The tree was pronounced by Kingsley to be, without exception, the handsomest broad-leaved evergreen he had ever seen. The fruit is produced in clusters, and much resembles purple grapes; there is one large seed in the center, and the surrounding pulp is of pleasant taste.—*Div. of Pomology.* $1 each.



Star Apple. (See page 3.)

Eugenia Jambolana (Java Plum.) A fine, strong-growing tree; very ornamental, and one that does remarkably well here in Santa Barbara. I have one ten feet in height, planted in the open ground, three years from seed. Its habit is drooping, and it bears a small, plum-like fruit, in size and taste something like the damson. The Sandwich Islanders use it as a sauce, and it is also eaten by them as a fresh fruit. Potted plants, 30 cts. each.

E. Jambosa. (Jamrosade or Rose-Apple.) A very ornamental tree of handsome foliage of long, shining leaves, shaped like those of the peach, bearing a fruit the size of a hen's egg; rose-scented, with an apricot flavor. Light frosts only cut the young growths down—but do not kill them. 75 cts. each.

E. Brasiliensis. A handsome fruit tree from the Brazils. $1.50 each.

E. Michelii. (The Surinam Cherry.) The hardiest of all the Eugenias: will stand light frosts; fruit cherry-shaped, very palatable, and of a slight acid flavor. $1 each.

CASIMIROA EDULIS.

(*White Sapote, Zapote blanca of the Mexicans.*)

A large-growing evergreen tree; a native of Mexico. There are two growing in the city of Santa Barbara from twenty-five to thirty feet high and six feet in circumference, supposed to be about fifty years old; its fruit resembles a small green apple when ripe. Strong plants, $1 each.

EUGENIA.

E. Malaccensis. (The Mountain Apple.) The *Ohia-ai* of the natives of the Sandwich Islands, to which country it is indigenous. In foliage and shape it much resembles the rose-apple, as the young growth is wine colored; the leaves, however, are broader. On the mountain slopes of Hawaii, and in fact on all the islands, I have seen it growing to perfection, delighting as it does, in a moist temperature. The fruit is about the size and shape of a Bellflower apple, with pink cheeks containing one large seed. $1.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM.

(*Elephant Apple.*)

A fruit-bearing tree; fruit large. It is a native of the woods of Coromandel, and is very interesting. $1 each.

LUCUMA.

L. mammosa. (Marmalade Tree.) Native of South America. Bears a large fruit, in shape like an egg-plant; has one seed in the center. $1.50 each.

L. Rivicoa. Like the above fruit; smaller. $1.50 each.

MALPIGHIA GLABRA.

(*The Barbadoes Cherry.*)

Is cultivated in the West Indies and in many parts of South America for its fruits, which are much esteemed; a large evergreen tree of fine foliage. $1 each.

MANGIFERA INDICA.

(*The Mango Tree.*)

Is a large, spreading tree, having a sweet, resinous smell; the flowers are white, growing in bunches at the extremity of the branches; the fruit is a drupe, large, kidney-shaped, with pale green or yellow color, when ripe it is replete with a fine, agreeable juice; it eats like an apple, but is more juicy. I have large plants growing out of doors; they seem to be quite hardy, and, given a little protection, there is no reason that it should not fruit in southern California near the coast. A tree on my place gave some few fruits this year; four years from the seed.

Turpentine Mango. The common kind, raised from seed from the Sandwich Islands. $1 each.

Yellow Mango. A good variety, but not quite as hardy as the above. $1.50 each.

Apricot Mango. Said to have the flavor of a ripe apricot. $1 each.

Apple Mango. $1 each.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.

A fine ornamental fruit-bearing aroid, that seems to do well in southern California, plants having perfected fruit both in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties. The fruit in shape resembles an enlongated green pine cone, with a reticulated skin; about five to six inches in length, having the flavor of the banana. Planted in partial shade, and given plenty of water, there is no reason why it should not do well here, as it withstands slight frosts; it gives great promise. $1 to $5 each.

MAMMEA AMERICANA.

(*The Mammee Apple.*)

A tall tree with a thick, spreading head, somewhat resembling the Magnolia; it is one of the fruits of the West Indies, and can either be eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar; also makes a fine preserve. Native of South America. $2.

Mammee Apple.

Maranta (Ornamental Foliage).

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA

(*Arrow Root.*)

A herbaceous plant resembling somewhat the Canna, to which family it belongs; the root furnishes the well-known Bermuda Arrow-root. Native of South America. 50 cts. each.

MELICOCCA BIJUGA.

(*Genip Tree.*)

Producing a yellow, plum-shaped fruit, something like a prune, but of a sweeter taste and of good flavor; has a large seed, which is eaten, when roasted, like a chestnut. They are largely cultivated in the West Indies for their fruits. 50 cts. each.

MIMUSOPS ELENGI.

The flowers are said to resemble the face of a monkey; they are white and very fragrant; fruit a berry, oval, and dotted with yellow. Native of the East Indies. $1.50 each.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA.

An evergreen shrub. A native of China. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, of an agreeable sweetness. 50 cts. each.

NEPHELIUM LITCHII.

(*Euphorbia Litchi.*)

The Lee-Chee of the Chinese. The tree is a handsome evergreen, bearing the nuts so often seen with Chinese candy; has a soft shell and raisin-flavored meat. Somewhat slow-growing out of doors in this country, but will stand light frosts. $5 ea.

PALMS, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS, ETC.

Palms are among the finest and handsomest of all plants, and my collection contains all the best and hardiest varieties adapted to southern California and similar climates. The prices vary with the age and height. Palms in a young state do not show their distinctive character.

ARECA.

A genus of elegant pinnate-leaved Palms, which are widely distributed over the earth, some of the species being found in the East Indies, while others occur in the West. They exist also in the islands of Mauritius and its dependencies, in the island of Madagascar, in New Zealand, and in Australia. The genus Areca is characterized by its branching spadix and double spathe, which fully encloses the flowers; these latter are unisexual, but borne upon the same spike, the female blooms having six rudimentary stamens, while the male flowers have a six-cleft perianth; fruit one-seeded.

A. Baueri (*Seaforthia robusta*). A fine Australian Palm, not very hardy in this climate, except under glass. Large plants, $2.50 each.

A. rubra. A fine plant for the decoration of apartments, or any situation where a graceful plant is required. The leaves are pinnate and arching, in a young state bright red, changing with age to dark green. Native of the East Indies; not hardy out of doors, but, as stated above, very desirable for house decoration. Large plants, $2.50 each.

BRAHEA.

A genus of low-growing Palms, with fan-shapad leaves, and of fine appearance.

B. dulcis. The stem of this plant is somewhat stout, and takes a long time to develop. The leaves are nearly circular, plaited and of bright green color; it is a much-esteemed and justly valued Palm for decorative uses. Native of Mexico. Large plants, $1 each.

B. filamentosa.

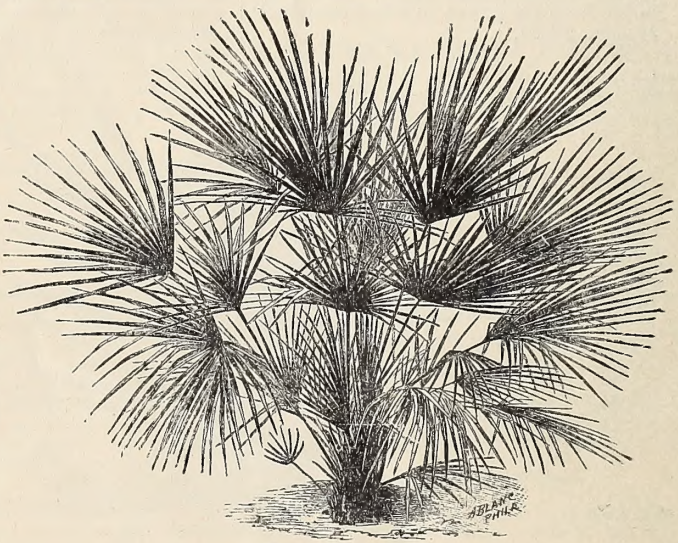
CHAMÆROPS.

The various species of Chamærops are found scattered through northern Asia, northern Africa, North America, and the South of Europe. *C. humilis*, which is the European form, reaches as far north as Nice, in latitude 43 and 44 degrees. Leaves fan-shaped; fruit a berry, and one seeded.

C. excelsa. Grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet; leaves fan-shaped, trunk enclosed by a dense mass of rough fibres. Native of the East Indies; hardy. $1 each.

C. Fortunei. This species is very similar to the above, is of stouter habit, and the segments of the fan-like leaves much broader. Native of northern China. Hardy. $1 each.

C. humilis. This is an extremely handsome plant. In its native habitat it sometimes attains a height of twenty feet, when it presents a handsome appearance. At other times it is not so effective; this is when it produces a quantity of suckers from the base. If desired to grow tall, all suckers should be carefully removed. Native of southern Europe. Small plants, 50 cts. each.



Chamærops humilis.

CHAMÆROPS, continued.

C. Palmetto. This is a slow-growing plant, but valuable on account of its hardiness; leaves fan-shaped and glaucous-green in color. Native of southern states. Small plants, 50 cts each.

CHAMÆDOREA.

An elegant genus of Palms, all slender, small-growing plants, admirably adapted for the decoration of apartments or the dinner-table, their hardiness of constitution and rich, shining green and elegant pinnate leaves rendering them charming objects in such situations.

C. elegans. As its name implies, is an elegant plant. The stem is stouter than the *C. microphylla;* leaves pinnate and bright green in color. Native of the highlands in Mexico. $1.50 each.

C. microphylla. A very pretty pigmy Palm. The stem is slender, dark green, carrying a good crown of pinnate leaves. Native of tropical America. $1 each.

CARYOTA URENS.

A large-growing species, frequently reaching fifty feet in height. From the stem of this Palm a coarse kind of sago is made, and it also yields palm wine, which has obtained for it the name of "Toddy Palm." Native of the East Indies. $1 each.

COCOS.

An elegant genus of a noble order, many species of which grow to majestic proportions, and one yields that well-known fruit, the cocoanut of commerce.

C. plumosa. This species attains considerable size, rising upon a stout, straight, column-like stem, some forty or more feet in height. Fruit drooping; bunches of waxy flowers, which are succeeded by quantities of orange-colored nuts, in size about as large as a chestnut, enclosed in an edible pulp; leaves are pinnate. Native of Brazil; does well out of doors in this climate. 50 cts. to $5 each.

C. Alphonsii. From southern Brazil, as is the *plumosa*, and as hardy. Fruit edible. $1 each.

C. australis. Brazil. Small plants, $1 ea.

C Romanzoffianus. Similar to *plumosa;* the leaves are long, beautifully arched, resembling a large plum. Native of Brazil; hardy. $1 to $5 each.

C. Weddeliana. This is perhaps the most elegant Palm we have in cultivation, but, unfortunately, one of the most delicate; the stem of this Cocos is slender, and clothed with a quantity of black, netted fibres; leaves are from one to four feet in length, or more, and beautifully arched. Native of South America. $2.50.

C. Yatai. Brazil. Small plants, $1.50 each.

CORYPHA AUSTRALIS.

(*Livistona australis.*)

This plant with age attains noble proportions; as a young plant it has stout, dark brown petioles, inclosed in net-work of fibrous matter at the base, and armed at the edges with stout pines. The leaves are nearly circular, much plaited, divided round the edge into narrow segments, and dark green; hardy. Native of Australia. $3 to $5 each.

ERYTHEA.

E. armata. One of the most elegant Fan-Palms; from the islands off lower California; leaves glaucous blue; hardy. $2.50 each.

E. edulis. A rapid-growing variety from the Guadalupe Islands. Fan-leaves; bright green; hardy. $1.50 each.

EUTERPE EDULIS.

A tree with a slender trunk, swollen at the base, bearing edible berries; the sheaths of the leaves are very close, and form the green top of the trunk. The white heart is cut out and used as a vegetable. Native of South America. $1.50 each.

JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

(*The Coquito Palm.*)

Leaves pinnate, and spreading six to twelve feet in length; leaves deep green. As the trunk attains maturity it develops a stout cylinderical trunk and forms a majestic tree. Native of Chili; hardy. $1.50 each.

KENTIA.

K. australis. A slender-growing plant; leaves pinnate, long and slender, and rich, dark green in color. Native of Lord Howe's Island; not hardy out of doors.

K. Baueri. A species of great beauty, attaining a height of twenty feet in its native county; leaves from six to twelve feet long; pinnate. The flowers are ivory white, succeeded by bright scarlet, shining, globose berries; this is a description of the plant when some years old. It is to be found in collections under the name of *Areca Baurei* and *Seaforthia robusta.* Native of Norfolk Islands; will not stand frost. Large plants, $5 each.

K. Forsteriana. In its native country this plant is known as the Thatch Palm, on account of its leaves being used in thatching houses; it is a robust-growing species, often attaining a height of from forty to fifty feet; leaves pinnate, and very deep green. Native of Lord Howe's Island. $2.50 each.

OREODOXA REGIA.

The Royal Palm. Leaves pinnate, from three to six feet in length. Native of Cuba. 15 cts. to $1 each.

Livistona Borbonica.

LIVISTONA.

L. australis. The same as *Corypha australis.*

L. Borbonica. Perhaps better known as *Latania Borbonica;* leaves large, fan-shaped, armed edges and enveloped at the base in a net-work of brown, fibrous tissues. Native of the East Indies. 75 cts. to $2.50 each.

L. olivæformis. A very handsome species. Native of Java.

PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRA.

Th is an extremely handsome Palm, although of a somewhat slender-stemmed habit; leaves pinnate and beautifully arched, light green. Native of Australia. Large plants, $3.50 each.

PRITCHARDIA GAUDICHAUDII.

A large Fan-Palm, native of the Sandwich Islands, and one, unfortunately, I am afraid will become extinct in a few years. The natives cut out the center leaves to make hats, mats, etc., which, of course, destroys the Palm. The seeds are very difficult to procure, making the plants very scarce. Small boxed plants, $7.50 each.

PHŒNIX.

P. Canariensis. The handsomest of all the Dates, and, like the *reclinata*, much used for avenues, etc. Growing quickly as it does, it soon makes a showing. Native of the Canary Islands. 25 cts. to $5.

P. dactylifera. The Date Palm; is an erect, handsome Palm, with long, pinnate dark green leaves. It will withstand a lower temperature than perhaps any other Palm. Native of northern Africa and tropical Asia; hardy. 10 cts. to $2.50 each.

P. rupicola. One of the most beautiful species of the whole genus; it produces long pendant, pinnate leaves. Native of the East Indies; hardy. $2.50 each.

P. acaulis. Does not make a large stem rather slow growing; suitable for a lawn or wherever a small plant is required. Native of Sikkim. $1 each.

P. pumila. India.

P. reclinata. A very fine, large-growing species; the stem becomes stout and tall with age; leaves pinnate. Largely used in Nice and Cannes, south of France, for avenues. Also the best for that purpose here, as it will stand severe frosts. Native of Cape of Good Hope; hardy. 50 cts. to $5 each.

P. sylvestris. The Wild Date. It resembles *Phœnix dactylifera* somewhat, but is more lax in its growth; very hardy. Native of the East Indies. $1 each.

P. tenuis. $1 each.

P. Zeylanica. Native of Ceylon. $1 each.

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

An elegant, slender-growing plant, forming a beautiful object for the dinner table or the center of a jardiniére; stem slender, leaves flabellate; dark green color. Walking canes are made from the stems, and imported under the name of ground rattan; not very hardy, but worth the small trouble it is to protect it. Native of China and Japan. $1.50 to $3 each.

SABAL.

S. Adansonii. An extremely slow-growing species, very seldom having an erect stem. Native of the southern States of America. 55 cts. each.

S. longipedunculata. Native of the West Indies. $1 each.

S. Palmetto. The Cabbage Palmetto of the southern States. The handsomest of the Sabals, attaining with age to great height. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

This plant in its native habitat rises upon a stout straight stem to the height of about thirty feet, but in this country it requires many years to reach half that altitude. Leaves are from two to ten feet in length; dark green. It stands quite a low temperature. Native of the northern parts of Australia. Large plants, $3.50 each.

STEVENSONIA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Phœnicophorum Sechellarum.*)

One of the grandest Palms ever introduced to cultivation. The stem is stout, and the leaves are plaited, from one to eight feet in length, one to four in breadth, bifid at the apex, and fringed round the margins by being cut into acuminate segments which are edged with red; the petioles are broad and sheathing and densely armed with formidable black spines. It is also known in some locaiities as the "Thief Palm." Native of the Seychelles Islands. Boxed plants, $5.

THRINAX PARVIFLORA.

Native of India and Central America. A Fan-Palm, attaining the height of 25 feet The fiber is used in making ropes, etc. 50 cts. each.

WALLICHIA DISTICHA.

A native of the Himalayan range and Assam; the leaves have segments which resemble the fins and tail of a fish; a very iuteresting plant. $1 each.

WASHINGTONIA.

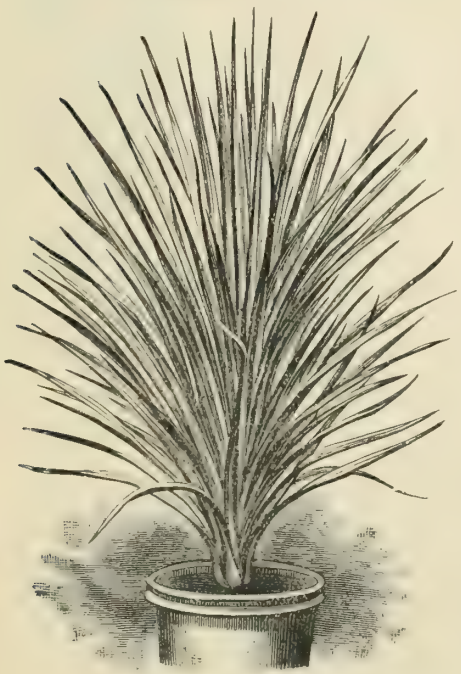
W. filifera. The common Californian Fan-Palm.

W. robusta. The same as the above, except, perhaps, the petioles at their edges are armed with a greater number and stouter spines. Large plants, 25 cts. to $1.

DRACÆNA.

D. australis. (Cordyline.) A palm-like tree, growing to considerable height. The stem is stout; leaves from two to three feet in length, oblong, lanceolate and bright green; splendid for avenues. Native of New Zealand; 25 cts. to $2 each.

D. indivisa. Sometimes called *Dracæna stricta*. A most graceful, palm-like tree, suitable for decoration, either in or out of doors. Leaves are from two to four feet in length, and one to two inches in breadth, tapering to a point, pendant and dark green. Native of New Zealand. 25 cts. to $2.50 each.



Dracæna indivisa.

Pandanus utilis.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.

Erroneously called the Sago Palm, since it has nothing to do with palms. The stem becomes very stout, and some six or ten feet high, although such examples are extremely rare and very old. It produces a beautiful crown of pinnate dark green leaves. Native of China and Japan. $3.50 to $5 each.

YUCCAS.

Y. Dracæna. Commonly called *Dracæna draco*, the "Dragon's-blood Tree." The stem of this species is stout at the base; leaves are closely set, eighteen inches in length and two broad, thick and fleshy, dark green and ending in long, thin, unarmed points. Native of South America. 35 cts. to $5 each.

Y. quadricolor. A large and magnificent kind; leaves are stout, spreading horizontally and tapering to a point, where they are armed with a sharp spine from one to two feet in length. The upper surface creamy yellow in the center, tinged with crimson and orange-yellow, and broadly bordered with dark shining green. Native of Mexico. $2.50 each.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

(The Florida Arrow-Root.)

Resembling *Cycas revoluta*, but of quicker and stronger growth; leaves pinnate, one to three feet in length, dark shining green. Native of the West Indies. $1.50 to $2.50 ea.

PANDANUS.

P. utilis. (Screw Pine.) In a state of nature, Pandanads grows to a great size, rerching twenty or thirty feet in height, and becoming much branched with age. In this form they present a peculiar appearance from the stem, being elevated above the soil on a cone of roots. Here they form very beautiful decorative plants, remarkable for endurance. 50 cts. each.

P. odoratissimus. An elegant species, aud one I have hopes will prove hardy in this climate, as I have seen it growing luxuriantly a thousand feet above sea level on the mountain slopes of Hawaii; flowers are very odorous. 50 cts. each.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

ACACIA ARABICA.

(*The Gum Arabic Acacia.*)

A large tree, covered with long, straight whitish colored spines. The tree is common in upper India, will do well on heavy soil, and thrives even on gravelly land. The bark and pods are much used in tanning. The leaves and pods make excellent fodder for cattle; the gum is the gum arabic of commerce. It is quite hardy, and stands several degrees of frost. 25 cts. each.

ABERIA CAFFRA.

(*The Kai Apple.*)

This is a tall shrub, yielding an edible fruit of a golden yellow color, about the size of a small apple. It is commended as a hedge plant, as it is densely clothed with stong dry spines. Native of Natal. 0 cts each.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA.

(*The Jungle Plant of Formosa.*)

The Rice-paper tree of the Chinese. Of the pith of this plant the rice paper of China is made; one of the most ornamental plants growing, rising as they do here with us in Santa Barbara to the height of twenty feet. An evergreen, and will stand several degrees of frost. 25 cts. each.

ARBUTUS UNEDO.

(*The Strawberry Tree.*)

An elegant shrub, but very little grown as yet in California; largely grown in Spain and the south of France; it bears a fruit with the flavor of a strawberry: an agreeable wine is prepared from its flowers in the Island of Corsica. $1 each.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

(*The Caper Bush.*)

The flower buds of this plant form the well known French Capers of commerce; it is a free bloomer with us here from June to October. The flowers are very beautiful and the foliage attractive. 35 cts. each.

CERATONIA SILIQUA.

(*Carob Tree or St. John's Bread.*)

A native of the Levant. A tree of moderate growth, attaining eventually a very large size, and resists drought well; bearing pods containing a sweetish pulp, of which horses and cattle are very fond. 35 cts. to $1 each.

CINNAMOMUM.

C. Camphora. The Camphor Tree of China and Japan. A large evergreen tree from which the gum camphor of commerce is made; quite hardy; planted in avenues it has a fine effect, with its bright shining foliage. 25 to 50 cts. each.

C. verum. (The Cinnamon Tree.) The dried bark forms the well-known cinnamon of commerce. $1 to $2.50 each.

CAMELLIA.

All the species of Camellias are beautiful plants, and with a little attention will do well in open ground here. They require a rich loam, or leaf mould with good drainage. Seedlings, 25 cts. each.

FICUS.

F. elastica. The True Rubber Tree of India, producing the Indian rubber of commerce. The leaves far surpass the Moreton Bay Fig in beauty and size. $1.50 to $2.50 each.

Ficus elastica.

F. macrophylla. The Moreton Bay Fig. The common rubber tree that is seen in gardens in California: native of Australia. 50 cts. each.

FOURCROYA.

F. gigantea. A large and splendid plant, growing on a stem with age to the height of six or seven feet. Native of South America. 50 cts. to $2.50 each.

F. longaeva. 25 cts. each.

LEUCODENDRON ARGENTEUM.

The Silver Tree of the Cape of Good Hope. This is an elegant plant, growing in its native habitat from fifteen to twenty feet high. It is called Silver Tree on account of the shining white of its leaves, which are densely clothed with pure white and shining satiny hairs. This is without doubt one of the most attractive and ornamental plants we have in cultivation. Hardy. $1.50 to $2.50 each.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA.

(*The Queensland Nut.*)

A large-growing tree, with leaves shaped like the English holly, producing a round, edible nut about the size of a small walnut, inclosing a kernel of a rich and agreeable flavor, resembling in some degree that of a filbert. Potted plants, $1 each.

MYRICA RUBRA.

(*The Blackberry Tree of Japan.*)

Attains a height of thirty to forty feet. The fruit resembles in shape a blackberry, with a small stone in the middle. It is very delicious as a dessert fruit, and a fine preserve, jelly or jam. Strong plants, $1.25 each.

MUSA ENSETE.

(*Abyssinian Banana.*)

This is the most gigantic species of the genus. It attains a height of twenty feet or more; leaves ten to twelve feet in length, not so liable to be torn by wind, on account of their thick and leathery nature. Native of Abyssinia. 25 cts. to $1 each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

(*The Magnolia.*)

The finest of all American evergreens. 75 cts. each.

MORUS ALBA.

(*The Russian Mulberry.*)

Good for windbreaks, silkworms, and its fruit; of fast growth. 25 cts. each.

PSIDIUM.

P. Cattleyanum. Strawberry Guava; the Purple Guava. The hardiest of all the Guavas; the fruit makes a fine jelly, with flavor and taste resembling somewhat the strawberry. 15 cts. each, boxed.

P. pomiferum. The large Lemon Guava. Bears a yellow fruit about the size of a hen's egg, which is easily converted into delicious jelly. Native of East Indies. 25 to 50 cts. each.

P. sinensis. The Yellow Cattley. Much like the strawberry in flavor. The tree grows larger than either of the above. Potted plants, 25 cts. each.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBE.

(*The Jujube Tree.*)

A Chinese fruit tree. $1 each.

LEMONS.

Bonne Brae. A chance seedling or hybrid of lemon and lime. The skin is very thin, juice of fair flavor. Does not ship well, but a good lemon for domestic purposes. Trees, balled and sacked, 50 to 75 cts. ea.

Eureka. Tree vigorous, very prolific and nearly thornless. Fruit of medium size, sharply pointed at blossom end, seedless, acid, strong and rich; an early bearer; the best lemon for home use or market that is grown in California. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Lisbon. Skin thin and smooth; juicy, acid, good; medium size; a few short thorns. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Genoa. Nearly similar to the above; fruit rather larger. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Sicily Seedling. Size large to medium; does not bear until seven or eight years; a vigorous grower, and like all seedlings, when it does fruit is more prolific than a budded tree. 50 cts. each.

Villa Franca. The one considered by the Florida growers as one of the best. It is said of it that it stands a lower temperature than others. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Sweet Lime. A variety of the lemon tree, inclined to be dwarfish; fruit of good size; thin skin, aromatic, sweet.

Sweet-Rind Lemon. Tree bears well and abundantly, but fruit practically worthless. 50 cts. each.

Tahiti Seedling Lime. A strong grower and fair bearer; fruit abounds in a strong, rich acid. 50 cts. each.

CITRON.

Small trees, 50 cts. each.

POMELO.

Grape Fruit. Larger than the Orange but smaller than the Shaddock. $1 each.

ORANGE TREES.

Washington. (Riverside Navel.) This is considered by many the king of Oranges; size large, very heavy; rind medium thickness; pulp tender and melting; nearly seedless; flavor delicious; bears a peculiar umbiblical formation on the blossom end, from which it derives its name; tree nearly thornless. Taken from buds, in bearing trees, Riverside. 50 to 75 cts.

Mediterranean Sweet. A favorite variety, hardy and a good bearer. Fruit of medium size, tender and sweet; bears early; nearly seedless. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Indian River. From Florida. A very prolific bearer here; fruit round, skin very thin, juicy and of good flavor. 50 to 75 cts. each.

St. Michael's. Very much like the Mediterranean Sweet, only larger. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Tahiti Seedling. Tree vigorous; bears well but thorny; the tree with age attains a large size. 50 to 75 cts. each.

MANDARIN ORANGES.

Tangierine. (French Mandarin, Kid Glove.) Fruit rather small, pulp easily separated into sections, also from the rind; very tender, rich and melting, spicy and aromatic. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Mandarin. (China Mandarin, Yellow Leaved.) Fruit flattened; color deep yellow; skin thin, juice sweet, pulp easily separated from the rind. 50 to 75 cts.

Myrtle. A species allied to the Tangierine. Fruit small to very small, but of good flavor; unsurpassed for table decoration. 50 to 75 cts. each.

Mission Olive.

OLIVES.

Having a great many thousands of all the good varieties in Olives, I can furnish them by the hundred or thousand at greatly reduced rates from last year; and as they are all propagated by the herbaceous method, and planted out in the open ground for three years before they are ready for sale, it insures a perfect root system, and good, healthy trees.

ITALIAN VARIETIES.

Cucco. 25 cts. each.
Corregiolo. 25 cts. each.
Frantoio. 25 cts. each.
Morchiaio. 25 cts. each.
Morinello. 25 cts. each.
Palazuolo. 25 cts. each.

COMMON VARIETIES.

Mission. The common variety of California; good for pickling and oil. Finely rooted trees, 10 to 35 cts. each.
Mansanillo. (Queen.) The large green Olive of commerce. 35 cts. each.
Navadillo Blanco. 25 cts. each.
Picholine. Redding. 2 years, 10 cts. ea.
Rubra. 30 cts. each.
Nostralis. A variety from the south of France; very productive here; fine for oil, and good pickler. 35 cts. each.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

A tall reed-like grass, beautifully variegated with yellowish white stripes. Roots 25 cts. each.

TREE FERNS.

Cybotium. The handsomest and most majestic of all the genus; densely clothed, especially at the base, and as a protection for the young fronds, with a fine, silky, ferruginous hair, which is the pulu of commerce, and making a crown of leaves from five to seven feet in length. Planted in the shade and sprinkled with water, they will grow and thrive in our climate quite as well as in their home in the Sandwich Islands. Large plants, from six feet and upwards, from $12 to $20 each.

Sadleria cyatheoides. A smaller-growing one than the above, but none the less beautiful. The trunk is clothed with long linear scales, and the young growth of leaves has a light claret color, giving it a very pleasing effect when grouped with other plants. Plants three to five feet, $5 to $8.

Dicksonia antarctica. The Tree Fern generally grown here in California. It makes a fine head and stands the sunlight better than the other varieties. Large plants, $12 to $15.

Cyathea dealbata. Silvery-leaf Fern. Native of New Zealand. $12 each.

Cyathea medullaris. Black Fern. Native of New Zealand.

ARAUCARIA.

A. excelsa. The Norfolk Island Pine; one of the handsomest of all trees. $1 to $5 each.

A. Bidwellii. $3.50 each.
A. imbricata. $3.50 each.
A. Cookii. $3 50 each.
A. Cunninghami. $3.50 each.

BAMBUSA.

The Bamboo makes a fine clump in a few years, rising as it does to twenty feet and upwards; it has a truly tropical effect.

Giant Bamboo. From Jamaica; making canes from 40 to 50 feet in height and three to four inches in diameter. $5 per root.

B. ———. The Black-Stemmed, from Japan; a dwarf kind and very hardy. 50 cts. each.

B. falcata. A very handsome, reed-like kind, making in a few years a massive clump $2.50 each.

B. Metake. A hardy Japanese sort. Will grow well on high land; the canes are straight and of good color. Much used in the making of furniture, etc. 50 cts.

B. ———. The one generally seen growing in gardens in California; perhaps the hardiest of all Bamboos. 50 cts. each.

Araucaria excelsa. (See page 14.)

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.

(*The Bow-String Hemp.*)

Native of Ceylon, and cultivated to a large extent for its fibre. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, of an ash color, mottled crosswise with white. 50 cts. each.

XANTHORRHÆA HASTILE.

Known in Australia, to which country it is indigenous, as Black Boys, Grass Gum Tree, etc. They are very curious, and with age produce stout stems from six feet and upwards, supporting on their summits a large crown of grassy leaves. A gum is obtained from the stem. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

WATER LILIES AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

Miniature water gardens and little ponds set in green lawns gives one of the most pleasing effects to the landscape and grounds of our California homes, no matter how large or how small, as a little water gives relief to the eye that has necessarily become tired by the brown and dust of our summers. Half barrels or tubs can be used, sunken below the surface of the ground, and filled with rich earth and cow manure; or ones of a larger size are easily constructed with cobble stones and cement at a nominal cost. I give below a few of the varieties that do the best here:

Nymphæa odorata. The fragrant White Water Lily. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata rosea. Pink Water Lily of Cape Cod. A good bloomer and very fragrant. $2 each.

N. Marliacea chromatella. A very fine variety; fragrant and a bright yellow color. Strong plants, $2.50 each.

N. Devoniensis. Perhaps the handsomest of all the Water Lilies, so far as coloring goes; blossoms dark red and of large size. $2 each.

N. Zanzibarensis. An African variety. Flowers very large and a deep blue color. $5 each.

LIMNOCHARIS HUMBOLDTII.

(*Water Poppy.*)

A pretty water plant, bright lemon color with black stamens. Roots 25 cts. each.

PONTEDERIA CORDATA.

The Water Hyacinth. Very hardy and of easy culture; planted in a barrel with water, it has a very pretty appearance, with its inflated leaf-stalks. 10 cts. each.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.

Sacred Lotus of the Nile. It is better to grow this plant by itself, as it is a great feeder and grower, and will in one season overrun the whole pond. But, without exception, it stands at the head of the plants in a water garden. The pale pink flowers, rising as they do on their long stems above the large leaves, gives one of the most tropical effects imaginable, particularly when grouped with other foliage. Strong tubers, $2 each.

CASTANEA.

The Mammoth Chestnut from Japan. Seedlings, 50 cts. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

25 to 35 cts. each.

CACTI.

Cereus giganteus. The giant Cactus. Large plants, five feet, $10 each.

Echinocatus, Mamillaria and **Opuntias** in variety.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.

(*The Loquat.*)

Too well known to need description. 25 to 75 cts. each.

FICUS.

Figs in varieties.

JUGLANS.

J. Seiboldi. Chinese Walnut. A handsome tree, bearing a nut smaller than the following. 50 cts. each.

J. ———. English Walnut. Soft and hard shell. 12½ cts. each.

PINUS INSIGNIS.

Monterey Pine, in boxes.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.

In boxes.

EUCALYPTUS.

In varieties.

Grevillea robusta.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS. (See page 6.)